



BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE

Mayor:

Alderman J. E. BUTTERWORTH, J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1952

**INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR**

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.



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Health Committee.

1952-53.

Chairman: ALDERMAN H. T. OGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. ISHERWOOD.

Alderman W. METCALFE

„ J. E. SWEET

Councillor J. BLEAKLEY,

F. HOLT, R.M.P.A., R.M.N.

„ S. D. HOLMES

„ J. ISHERWOOD

R. A. KERNOHAN, M.B., B.Ch.

T. KIRWIN

L. SCHOFIELD

T. SHACKLETON

.. T. SYKES

A. WALSH

„ H. WHITTLE.

THE MAYOR AND DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio).



Town Clerk - - - H. A. FOX, LL.B.

Officers of the Health Department.



Medical Officer of Health :

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

WILFRED L. MONKS, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods to 30.9.52.

JOHN S. OLDFIELD, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods from 1/11/52.

Clerk :

Mrs. E. PARTINGTON.

ANNUAL REPORT.

TOWN HALL, RADCLIFFE.

September, 1953.

*To His Worship the Mayor and all the Members
of the Radcliffe Borough Council.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1952 on the health and sanitary conditions of the district.

In the first place, I would like to pay tribute to the excellent work of my predecessor, Dr. W. S. Haydock, who has completed over a quarter of a century's service in the borough. He is a man who has always put service before self, and there must be many residents in Radcliffe who have reason to be grateful for his good work, and for his kindly and sympathetic attitude towards their problems. Fortunately, he is still working in the Health Service, and his intimate knowledge of the district and long experience, is of great value to those who have to follow him.

According to the Registrar General's estimate, the population remains at 27,580, which was the figure given for the census year 1951.

The *adjusted birth rate was 15.5 per thousand of the population, and this was very close to the rate for England and Wales, which was 15.3.

The adjusted death rate of 12.0 per thousand of the population is a slightly higher figure than the National rate of 11.3 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate, which is considered to be a good index of the social conditions of an area, was 36 per thousand live births. The rate for England and Wales was 27. A five years' average is a more reliable figure in dealing with small numbers, but again the rate for Radcliffe is found to be still above the National rate. There were no maternal deaths.

The district has remained entirely free from diphtheria for the past four years, the principal infections being measles and whooping cough, together with a number of cases of scarlet fever and a mild form of dysentery. Freedom from diphtheria is entirely dependent on the protection given by immunisation, and parents are reminded that they should not neglect this important precaution for the safety of their children.

* Adjusted means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

Two outbreaks of smallpox have recently occurred in districts not far from Radcliffe, and although many persons hastened to their doctors or the clinic to be vaccinated, the proper time for a first vaccination is at the age of four to six months. There is more risk of complications after vaccination when young persons and adults are vaccinated for the first time. The vaccination rate of babies in Radcliffe is very low; approximately one in nine babies were vaccinated during 1952.

Two persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis, a small number for a borough of the size of Radcliffe, but there were 13 new cases of this form of the disease, and four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. These new cases and the deaths from the disease should, in the light of modern knowledge, be preventable. Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and it is spread by coughing and spitting, often by persons who do not realise that they are suffering from it. Unfortunately, there are also young children in Radcliffe who have become victims because some one else in the same household has infected them. Wherever possible, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis should be given special priority in rehousing so that they may have proper accommodation for themselves. The milk supply remained free from tuberculosis, and was bacteriologically satisfactory, but only a small number of samples were taken (10). It cannot be too strongly emphasised that ordinary raw milk, and also the Accredited variety, are liable to contain the tuberculous infection from time to time. Parents should protect their children from this source of Tuberculosis by insisting on milk from Tuberculin Tested cattle (T.T. milk), or by purchasing heat treated milk, i.e., pasteurised or sterilised. After October, 1954, it will be illegal to sell milk unless it is T.T. milk or has been pasteurised or sterilised.

The water supply has been generally satisfactory in quantity and quality. Certain samples from the Irwell Valley supply have fallen below standard bacteriologically, but steps are being taken to provide filtration plants at the reservoirs. In the meantime, the chlorination rate has been increased.

Smoke pollution is a major problem in Radcliffe because of the density of its houses and industries. The surrounding hills also limit the free escape of smoke into the upper atmosphere. Over-

loading of boiler plant is one of the most important causes of excessive smoke production, and in some cases it has been carried so far that it would probably be impossible to produce more smoke even if that were the object in view. There is no doubt that additional boiler plant and modern coal burning appliances are necessary in many cases. Domestic chimneys contribute about half the smoke in Radcliffe, although the smoke pollution is more evident from factory chimneys where it is more concentrated. It is also easier for factories to reduce their excessive smoke production than private houses. Smokeless fuels should be used in private houses where possible. If the amount of smoke is materially reduced as a result of these methods, there will still be the problem of sulphurous gases (sulphur dioxide), which corrode metal work, ruin the paint, and are almost certainly injurious to health. A special committee recently set up by the Government to enquire into this problem is very necessary.

Complaints have also arisen in respect of offensive odours from a chemical works which is situated near a residential part of the district. A special effort has been made to reduce this nuisance, and the Alkali Works Inspector regularly visits the premises.

Seventy houses were completed during the year, including fifty-four by the local authority. Four of these were flats. There are about ten large families who are living in houses which are so dilapidated that demolition is the only solution. The Council are giving their attention to the problem of rehousing these families. Two hundred houses have no separate closet accommodation, and although mostly one closet is shared between two families, this undesirable state of affairs should be remedied. Certain groups of old houses would have been dealt with as clearance areas except for the War, and the time is now approaching when this can be done. In fact, at the time of writing this report, the first clearance area has already been the subject of a special enquiry by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A survey is also required to assess the number of unfit houses, i.e., houses which are in such a state of disrepair that closure or demolition is the only solution. There are approximately 900 applicants for new houses, and the greatest demand is for two or three bedroom houses at an economical rent.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Council, and Officers, for their valued help during the year. I am most grateful for the interest they have shown in the work of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

|||||

Area (in acres)	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1952	27,580
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1952) according to Rate Book	9,433
Rateable Value	£168,562
Sum represented by a penny rate	£675

Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	198	202	400
Illegitimate	2	14	16
	200	216	416
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			15.5
Still Births	6	5	11
Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births			26
Deaths	180	154	334
Crude death rate per 1,000 of resident population			12.1

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil.	Nil.
Other Maternal Cases	Nil.	Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	36
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	37
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.

Neo-natal mortality :—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	11
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	42
„ Measles (all ages)	Nil.
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil.

Deaths according to Wards :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ainsworth	12	14	26
Black Lane	56	54	110
Radcliffe Bridge	34	24	58
Radcliffe Hall	37	25	62
Stand Lane	41	37	78
	180	154	334

Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Res- piratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
				not		
1920 to 1924	17.9	13.4	0.66	available	3.5	94
1925 to 1929	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940 to 1944	15.6	14.4	0.34	1.93	2.9	51.7
1945 to 1949	17.8	14.2	0.22	2.27	0.42	43
1950	14.8	16.1	0.14	2.63	Nil.	39
1951	13.8	16.3	0.11	2.13	Nil.	45
1952	15.5	12.1	0.11	1.52	Nil.	36

The causes of death are as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	...	3
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	..	Nil.
Measles	....	....	Nil.
Cancer	..	....	42
Leukaemia	....	....	Nil.
Diabetes	..	....	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	....		39
Coronary Disease, Angina	....	....	35
Other Heart Disease	....	....	118
Influenza	..	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	5
Bronchitis	....	....	21
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	4
Gastro Enteritis	..	....	2
Nephritis	..	....	9
Accidents	..	....	6
Suicide	....	....	8
Other Infant Deaths	....	....	3
All other causes	....	....	36
			334

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

The Lancashire County Council, under the National Health Service Act, is the responsible Authority for the provision and maintenance of local health services such as Child Welfare, Mental Health, Care of School Children, and Care of the Aged.

The Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services provided by the County Council are administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme by the Divisional Health Committee No. 12 from headquarters in Bury.

Hospital facilities are provided and maintained through the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees. Patients are admitted without regard to local authority boundaries.

The Borough Council is responsible for the provision of the remainder of local health services, and the whole of those matters likely to affect or be concerned with the maintenance of high standards of environmental health. These services include:—

Control of Infectious Diseases (including Food poisoning).

Provision of suitable Water Supplies.

Control of food and food preparing premises (including the sampling of milk, ice cream and other foodstuffs for bacteriological examination).

Provision of sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises, and the provision of public sanitary conveniences.

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation.

Detection and prevention of nuisances.

The prevention of atmospheric pollution.

Control of rat, mouse, and insect infestations.

The examination of milk, water, ice cream, and samples of other foods, and the examination of pathological specimens is undertaken without charge to the Borough, by the Public Health Laboratory Service, at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The number of specimens examined and the results are as follows:—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases and contacts	7	Nil.	7
Other specimens	779	284	495

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following table gives the particulars of immunisation.

1.—No. of Individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation during 1952.

AGE AT DATE OF FINAL INJECTION									
0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	Total under 5 years	5—	10—	Total aged 5–14 incl.	Total aged 15 & over
72	168	28	9	10	287	45	2	47	1

2.—No. of Individuals who were given a reinforcement injection during 1952, i.e., subsequent to complete course.

AGE GROUP				
0—	5—	10—14 incl.	Total 0—14 Incl.	Total aged 15 and over
45	229	9	283	—

3.—No. of children who had completed course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1952.

Age at 31.12.52 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5—9 1943—47	10—14 1938—1942	Total under 15
Number Immunised	6	187	327	302	254	1437	1354	3867

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases was low.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1952 and for the preceding four years :—

Disease	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Scarlet Fever	43	80	75	65	36
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Group	—	1	—	1	—
Measles	345	189	152	770	190
Whooping Cough	69	78	73	47	151
Pneumonia	13	24	29	37	23
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	4	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	13	6	3	6	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	37	110
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	15	18	18	13
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	4	6	8	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1

Infectious Diseases According to Wards.

Disease	Ainsworth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	6	9	5	9	7	36
Measles ..	30	44	29	52	35	190
Whooping Cough	19	32	22	18	60	151
Pneumonia ...	3	6	—	4	10	23
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	2
Dysentery	5	32	26	11	36	110
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	5	3	3	2	13
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—	2	4
	64	129	86	98	154	531

Tuberculosis.

The following Table shows the number of new cases and deaths recorded during the year :—

Age Periods		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.									
0-1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10-15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20		1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-35		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
35-45		3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
45-55		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
55-65		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 and upwards		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		8	5	2	2	2	..	..	..
		13		4		2		Nil.	
		17				2			

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1952.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED									Total Deaths	Total Cases Remov'd to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Persons belongi'g to District
		Years											
		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over				Age un- kno'n
Scarlet Fever	36	...	2	11	17	5	1	...	...	...	32	...	
Measles (excluding Rubella)	190	5	42	69	70	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Whooping Cough	151	12	34	45	56	1	1	2	...	...	7	...	
Acute Pneumonia (Primary & Influenzal)	23	2	...	...	3	1	2	7	7	1	5	6	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	110	2	14	26	42	5	3	14	4	...	10	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Food Poisoning	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	514	21	92	152	188	16	8	23	11	3	5	63	1

SECTION D.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Public Health Department,
10, Spring Lane,
Radcliffe.

To His Worship The Mayor and all Members of the Council.

I have pleasure in complying with the Sanitary Officers' Order, and presenting to you a report on the sanitary circumstances and work carried out in the Borough by this department for the year ending 31st December, 1952.

During the year Mr. W. L. Monks, the Additional Sanitary Inspector resigned, and I wish to record the good work done by him during the period he worked for this Borough. Mr. J. S. Oldfield was appointed in his place.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

G. YATES,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the greater portion of the area is under the control of the Irwell Valley Water Board, and is derived partly from deep wells and partly from water sheds.

Ainsworth is supplied with water from the Bolton Corporation Water Board.

Mr. R. Wyllie, M.I.C.E., Engineer and Manager, has kindly given me the following particulars with regard to the Irwell Valley Water Board :—

1. (a) 4 Bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made. All unsatisfactory without treatment.
- (b) Water going into supply where treatment is installed. 138 Bacteriological examinations were made, of which 4 were unsatisfactory.
30 chemical analyses were made and all found satisfactory.
2. The water is lime-treated. 138 analyses were made, with mainly satisfactory results.
3. All waters are chlorinated.

Mr. H. R. Davenport, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Engineer and Manager of Bolton Corporation Waterworks, has also kindly given me the following particulars with regard to Ainsworth.

- (a) The water supplied to that part of the Borough of Radcliffe which is in the area of supply of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks undertaking was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.
- (b) The supply was from the Dingle slow sand filters, 12 samples of which were subjected to a full chemical analysis and 49 samples to bacteriological examination by the Borough Analyst, the results showed that general filtration and treatment of the raw water were necessary, and that the filtered and treated water was of excellent quality, B.Coli being absent in almost all cases. All water is treated before passing into supply.
- (c) From tests made weekly the water was shown to have no plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) No action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination.
- (e) During the year an additional 68 yards of 3 inch diameter water mains were laid within the area.

Sanitary Inspections and Statistics.

Number of inspections made during the year:—

Inspections of houses, etc., including re-inspections....	1510
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	22
Number of houses disinfected	63
Number of drains tested (by smoke)	6
Number of samples of milk obtained for bacteriological examinations	20

Number of Notices served:—

(1) Informal Notices	156
(2) Statutory Notices	31

Compliance with Statutory Notices:—

All the Statutory Notices except three were complied with. In each case a court order was obtained and the work done.

Closet Accommodation.

Financial assistance has been given for the conversion of privies to fresh water closets since 1921, and a corresponding grant was sanctioned in May, 1938, for the conversion of waste water closets. With few exceptions the privies and pail closets that were within access to sewers and the main water supply had been dealt with before the outbreak of war, and steady progress was being made with the waste Water Closets when war brought this work to a standstill.

The following table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, and 1926, also at the end of each of the past four years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921.

	*1920	1926	1949	1950	1951	1952
Privies	1883	297	172	171	170	147
Pail Closets ..	260	272	228	228	228	228
Fresh Water Closets	2635	4979	8671	8788	8898	9001
Waste Water Closets	1642	1614	1050	1033	975	942
Wet Ashpits	1011	173	118	117	116	105
Dry Ashpits	909	808	285	284	284	281
Ashbins	1849	4289	8523	8625	8735	8834

* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

Smoke Abatement.

67 smoke observations have been taken, and visits paid to the various boiler houses. Definite plans are being put into operation, including the installation of additional boilers and the building of new boiler houses by two of the worst offenders.

Other improvements include the fixing of different kinds of stokers and grates to cope with the class of fuel now available. Most of this new equipment will, it is hoped, be in operation towards the end of 1953, and is confidently expected to result in a big improvement to the atmosphere.

A good deal of smoke and dirt in the Stopes district is being caused by a works situate just over the Borough boundary, but the Authority concerned is taking appropriate action.

Rodent Control.

The rodent operative has been fully engaged during the year, and much good work has been done.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :

Visits made to premises	723
Pre-bait laid	3326 ozs.
Poison bait laid	2438 ozs.
Poison bait taken	247 ozs.

This gives an approximate kill of 507 rats and 256 mice.

In addition to this the whole of the sewers were treated twice, 1,041 manholes being examined.

Pre-bait laid	1606 ozs.
Poison bait laid	494 ozs.
Poison bait taken	110 ozs.

This gives a kill of approximately 277 rats.

There is a free service to private dwellings, but a charge is made for treating business premises.

When this is considered against the cost of damage done by the rodents, especially to food, the cost becomes negligible. Owners and occupiers of premises would be well advised to take advantage of this excellent service.

Disinfection.

63 houses were disinfected after infectious disease, and 9 houses disinfested for bugs. The latter treatment was with D.D.T.

During the year a gas-fired boiler has been installed to generate steam for the disinfector. 44 articles have since been disinfected.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors).

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	24	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	197	92	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	8	—	—
TOTAL	229	124	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found:

PARTICULARS.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-medied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient (S.7.)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	10	—	8	—

Outworkers.**Section 110.**

Number of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	....	....	....	....	....	4
Nature of work carried out by out-workers—Making of Wearing Apparel	....	....	....	....	....	4
Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council						Nil.
Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	....	....				Nil.

Section 111.

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	....					Nil.
Notices served	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.
Prosecutions	....	....	....	....	....	Nil.

SECTION E. HOUSING.

Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—	
(i) By the Local Authority	54
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil.
(iii) By other bodies and persons	16
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—	
(i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	316
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	580
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	156
2. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	139
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(iii) No. of dwelling-houses demolished	Nil.

The problem of the rapid deterioration of the sub-standard house is still with us, and this class of house will have to be dealt with in the very near future. The rapid building of new houses appears to be the only solution.

SECTION F.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The war-time measure of centralised killing has resulted in the cessation of the use of the local slaughter-houses, all the meat coming from Bury. Food premises are visited as normal routine, advice is given and recommendations made resulting in improvements being carried out.

At the end of 1952 there were on the register 98 dairymen or distributors of milk.

The following licences have been issued :—

Retail distributor of Pasteurised milk	....	..	15
Retail distributor of Tuberculin Tested milk	....		3
Retail distributor of Accredited milk	...	...	1
Retail distributor of Sterilised milk	..	....	90

Samples taken :—

10 for presence of Tuberculosis were negative.

10 for methylene blue test. All were satisfactory.

The following table shows the amount of food examined and dealt with :—

Class of food.	No. of tins, bottles, jars, etc.	Weight				
		tons,	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Meat	100	—	1	3	26	5
Ham	34	—	1	3	18	11
Fruit	1221	—	11	0	10	9
Vegetables	370	—	2	1	20	7
Milk	302	—	2	2	2	6
Fish	106	—	0	1	16	15
Soup	47	—	0	1	17	2
Jam and Marmalade	3	—	—	—	3	0
Sieved Apple with sugar	246	—	14	3	8	8
Tomato Juice	48	—	—	1	20	—
Pickles	3	—	—	—	3	4
Rabbit	5	—	—	—	2	8
Dumplings	6	—	—	—	6	—
Mincemeat	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cheese	6	—	—	—	2	12
Treacle ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Coffee Essence	2	—	—	—	—	10
Sugar Fat Mixture ...	3	—	1	2	—	—
Compound Cooking Fat	1	—	—	2	—	—
Mustard	21	—	—	—	1	5
Olives	1	—	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter	—	—	—	1	—	8
Sausages	—	—	—	—	6	—
Ground Rice	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bacon	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cake	—	—	—	—	14	8
Cereals	—	—	—	—	—	8
Turkey	—	—	—	—	14	—
Sago	—	—	—	—	1	—
Walnut Halves	—	—	—	2	3	8
Savoury Ducks	39	—	—	—	—	—
2566		1	19	2	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

